

## Tips for Success

**Water:** Water your plants immediately after planting them and once every few days all summer long. Plants in containers will generally require water more often than those in the ground.

**Do They Need a Winter Freeze?:** Lily bulbs must be cool in the winter to produce every season. Consequently, place in the garage or outside where they can freeze or get at least 8 weeks below 50 degrees. In late autumn, cut plants back to the ground. In the garden 4 to 6 inches deep, they can handle temperatures down to a negative 30 degrees below 0. In pots they can handle temperatures to 0 degrees.

**Do I Need to Divide the Bulbs?:** After about 4-5 years you may divide the bulbs into small pear size divisions and replant, especially if you notice some overcrowding or the flowers seem diminished a bit. However, this is not necessary.

**Lilies:** These are some of the most robust plants to grow in the garden. They bloom each summer like clockwork. Some nice ways to use them in the garden are planted in pockets amongst your other perennials; rising out from a sea of green ground cover like hardy Geranium, Thymus, or Dianthus; or planted behind shrubs so that your lilies peer just above the top of the shrubs.

**Do These Like The Sun or Not?:** Lilies can take intense sun on the flowers and leaves, but prefer a cooler shaded root zone sheltered from the direct, afternoon sun in order for the roots to fully retain adequate soil moisture. Use shorter growing perennials or annuals in front of them to accomplish this if they are in hot sun. Too little light will cause soft, limp foliage without flowers though.



# Roberta's Gardens

## PLANTING AND GROWING GUIDE



### GENERAL GROWING GUIDE

Images shown may not be representative of your sets specific colors.

## Lily

*Lilium hybrid*

We aren't happy if you aren't happy. If you have any questions regarding your order please call us at **1-765-525-4065** during the hours of 8:30 am and 4:30 pm EST.

You can email questions to us at: [customerservice@robertasinc.com](mailto:customerservice@robertasinc.com).

If your bulbs, cuttings, etc. do not sprout, or your plant dies within one year from the date of shipment, we will send you a replacement free of charge. We cannot accept responsibility for losses due to extreme weather or neglect. Simply call us at the above toll tree number or fill out the plant replacement form on our website at [RobertasUniqueGardens.com](http://RobertasUniqueGardens.com).

Roberta's will replace it with a similar or comparable plant at no charge. If your replacement is not available or it is too late in the season to ship, it will ship the following year.



### Roberta's Unique Gardens

P.O. Box 368, Waldron, IN 46182

Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 4:30PM EST

[RobertasUniqueGardens.com](http://RobertasUniqueGardens.com)

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Perennials

## Quick Reference

 **Plant Type:** Perennial

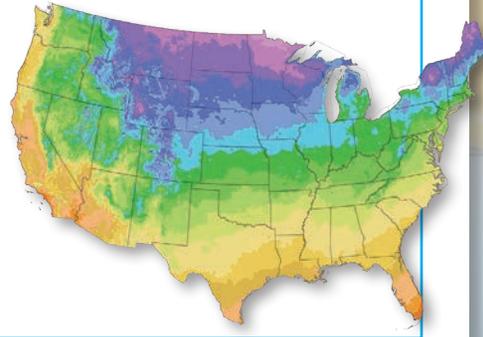
 **Light/Sun:** Full to Partial Sun

 **Mature Height:** 30-36"  
(varies by variety)

 **Mature Spread:** 8-10"

 **Bloom Time:** Midsummer,  
by second season

 **USDA Hardiness Zones:** 4 to 9



## Plant Caretaking

**Upon Arrival:** Please take bulbs out of the box and discard any pieces of root that may have broken off the bulbs in transit. Plant as soon as possible. They may be stored for up to three weeks in a cool, dark area.

**Planting Depth & Spacing:** Dig a deep enough hole so that the entire bulb easily fits into the hole and the top of the bulb can be covered with 4 inches of soil. Space about 6-8" apart.

**Potted Plants:** Make sure your container has holes to allow excess water to drain. You may plant one bulb in a 6 inch pot or plant multiple together in a larger container. In containers you may cluster them a bit more closely with about 3 bulbs per square foot.

**Soil Preparation:** If you soil is clayish, amend it with standard potting mix to improve drainage. These bulbs are pretty resilient and will grow in just about any soil conditions.

**Watering:** To determine if your plant needs water, put your finger in the top of the soil and if the top inch is dry, it is time to water. It is important to make sure young plants do not experience long periods of dryness. However, they also do not like soggy conditions. Water upon planting and a couple times a week all summer long.

**Fertilizer:** Use Roberta's Bounty a couple weeks after planting once you've seen green growth sprout. Fertilize your lilies one to two times each month. Do not fertilize after the flowers have finished.

**Pet Considerations:** Ensure your pets do not consume plants.

**After Bloom Care:** Allow the foliage to remain on the plants for about 8 weeks after the flowers have finished. This allows them to store up energy for the following season. In late autumn, cut the stems back to the ground. Lily bulbs need at least 8 weeks of temperatures below 50F in the winter, so if you live where winters stay warm, find somewhere cool to keep your plants during the winter season.

## Planting Steps

**Step 1** Remove bulbs from their plastic bag and box. You may store them in a cool, dark area for up to three weeks if you are unable to plant right away. Discard any unattached pieces of old roots that may have broken off in transit.

**Step 2** Dig a hole that is about 6-8 inches deep and just wide enough to easily fit the bulb. Place the bulb in so that the pointed end is pointing upwards and the roots going down. Cover the top of the bulbs' pointed ends with 4 inches of soil. Water bulbs in very well.

**Step 3** Space bulbs about 6-8 inches apart in the ground or in containers. You should start to see sprouts occur within a few weeks. Once you see green growth occur, you may fertilize your plants.

**Step 4** Pull away or cut off any yellow or brown leaves, or any old flowers – this is normal.

**Step 5** Transplant into the garden or containers as soon as evening temperatures stay above 40F. Dig holes 6-8 inches deep and just wide enough to accommodate the bulb. Once you've placed your bulb in the hole, fill in the rest of the hole with extra soil or potting mix, ensuring the bulb is covered with soil. Water them thoroughly. This will help the young bulbs stay hydrated.

COVER WITH  
4 TO 6 INCHES

TOP

